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DABPTAHS 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 4 V. 10 CR 923 (DC) 5 ZUBAIR TAHIR, 6 Defendant. -----x 7 8 New York, N.Y. October 11, 2013 9 10:11 a.m. 10 Before: 11 HON. DENISE COTE, 12 District Judge 13 14 APPEARANCES 15 PREET BHARARA, 16 United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York 17 BY: CAROLINA F. FORNOS Assistant United States Attorney 18 JOSHUA LEWIS DRATEL 19 LINDSEY LEWIS Attorneys for Defendant 20 21 22 23 24 25

1 (In open court) 2 (Case called) 3 MS. FORNOS: Good morning, your Honor. Carolina 4 Fornos on behalf of the United States, and with me at the 5 counsel table Agent Theresa McKeever from the FBI. 6 MR. DRATEL: Good morning. Joshua Dratel for 7 Mr. Tahir. Mr. Tahir is standing next to me, and with me is 8 Lindsey Lewis of my office. 9 THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. Mr. Dratel, have 10 you and your client both read the presentence report? 11 MR. DRATEL: We have, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: And have you discussed it with each other? 13 MR. DRATEL: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Other than what might be contained in your written sentencing submissions, do you have any other 15 objections to the presentence report? 16 17 MR. DRATEL: No, your Honor. We had submitted 18 something to probation. They appear to have either been incorporated or -- with respect to some of the financial 19 20 numbers. We have reached an accord with the government; so 21 those are effectively withdrawn in that regard. We have an 22 agreement and it's contained in writing in terms of the 23 forfeiture, the consent order of forfeiture, and sort of the 24 delineation of that.

THE COURT: Thank you so much. The presentence report

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will be made part of the record in this case and placed under seal. If an appeal is taken, counsel on appeal may have access to the sealed report without further application to this court.

I have before me a consent preliminary order of forfeiture. I'm not sure this should be preliminary anymore.

Miss Fornos?

MS. FORNOS: Your Honor, yes, it should be a consent order of forfeiture, your Honor. Apologies.

THE COURT: So the money judgment which the parties have agreed to is the forfeiture of \$2,923,869, and I will sign the order now.

There have been a number of submissions to me in connection with this case. The defendant provided a submission of October 4th, and I don't know if that's been filed on the ECF system.

MR. DRATEL: No, your Honor, due to some of the sensitive matters in there. If the Court wishes, we could do a redacted one at some point.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. DRATEL: Okay.

THE COURT: So you need to give me a clean copy for sealing, any pages that contain redactions, and you need to file the redacted copy on the ECF system. And I assume the only redactions would be reference to the defendant's cooperation?

MR. DRATEL: Yes, and perhaps there's some personal family stuff that -- we'll go through that. I'm not sure if that's -- also in terms of where he works now, things like that that might identify his current whereabouts, in terms of job, but we'll go through it, your Honor, and, obviously, not redact beyond what's necessary.

THE COURT: Well, there is guidance given in our ECF rules with respect to proper redaction issues.

MR. DRATEL: Right.

THE COURT: And I don't know that his current employment would be covered by that, and I don't have a showing to suggest that that would be necessary.

MR. DRATEL: Well, your Honor, part of the reason why he had to seek employment outside this area, the metropolitan area, because he's lived in New Jersey for some time, is because of the effect of his cooperation in the community, ostracism, people confronting him in public places; so that was part of it. So I just prefer that we not have to mention where he is on that level.

THE COURT: Any objection by the government?

MS. FORNOS: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll permit you to redact those portions that mention the place and name of his current employer.

MR. DRATEL: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: You're welcome. And, Mr. Dratel, could you make those filings by Tuesday?

MR. DRATEL: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good. And then I have a submission from the government dated September 27th. That hasn't been filed on ECF either, I don't believe.

MS. FORNOS: No, your Honor, it has not.

THE COURT: And, Miss Fornos, have you provided us with a separate copy for filing under seal?

MS. FORNOS: No, your Honor, we have not, but we can certainly do that.

THE COURT: And, similarly, to the extent there are portions here that can be filed in the public record, can you do that, please, by Tuesday as well?

MS. FORNOS: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. There is some discussion about the restitution amount and what that proper number should be, and the number that I have as a working number is \$723,056.21. Is that the correct number?

MS. FORNOS: I'm sorry, your Honor, can the Court repeat that number? It's the amount that's set forth in the PSR.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. FORNOS: We do not object to that. Your Honor, my apologies. Can we go back to the 5K? I was under the

impression that the 5K is never filed, even a redacted version is never filed on ECF. If the Court does want a redacted version, it would be heavily redacted on ECF.

MR. DRATEL: Your Honor, the --

THE COURT: I think that the first two-and-a-half pages probably don't require any redactions.

MS. FORNOS: Certainly we can redact the bottom line of the first paragraph, referencing that we're moving under 5K?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. FORNOS: And we can certainly leave the preliminary statement and the case background and redact the remainder.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. FORNOS: Sure. Thank you.

THE COURT: My chambers called counsel to raise with them a portion of the presentence report that referred to a special condition about a prohibition on employment, and I have received from counsel this morning a draft of a proposed prohibition that reads as follows: Defendant will not engage in the business of buying or selling real estate for a profit, including but not limited to refinancing real estate, brokering loans, dealing in mortgages or constructing homes for sale.

Nothing in this paragraph is intended to preclude the defendant from purchasing or refinancing his own home for purposes of residing in that home or selling his personal residence. To

the extent the defendant seeks employment to work in construction, the defendant may do so subject to prior approval of his probation officer.

Is there consent by the government to that special condition?

MS. FORNOS: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: By you, Mr. Dratel?

MR. DRATEL: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Why I raise the question about the accuracy of the restitution amount, there was a defense argument about a recouped loss; so again, Mr. Dratel will have a chance to be heard on this issue, but I just want to flag it so we're in agreement on the restitution amount.

So this is a case in which there is an agreement that the guidelines range is 37 to 46 months, based on an offense level of 21 and a criminal history category of I. There is also an anticipated motion pursuant to 5(k)(1.1) for me to consider the defendant's substantial assistance to the government not only in connection with the crime at issue, but also a second scheme of which he became aware. There are additional 3553(a) factors that defense counsel has highlighted, including the impact on the defendant's family, his ostracism in the community and certain medical issues.

The presentence report at Page 14, and perhaps at other places, raised questions about the defendant's finances

and whether we have a good RIP or not, money at his disposal, and how he's currently conducting his life financially. I bring that to the parties' attention so they can address it, to the extent they would like to.

There's a second issue that I'd like the parties to be prepared to address, to the extent they would like to. I'm interested in knowing how strong the case that the government had against the defendant was at the time of his arrest, and I guess, the related aspect of that from the defendant's point of view is really motivations for cooperating, what he understood realistically his options were. Again, the defendant doesn't need to provide me with any information or argument, but I'm just flagging this as something I am interested in.

As I understand it, the defendant's involvement in the scheme concerned six properties, one of which was an apartment building with four units. There was structuring involved to avoid reporting obligations to financial institutions or by financial institutions and the use of straw buyers and kickbacks. I'll turn to the government. Is there anything the government wishes to say in connection with this witness?

MS. FORNOS: Yes, your Honor. There are things that we want to say. As the Court is aware, the defendant provided substantial assistance to the government, and the details of that assistance is set forth in the government's submission to the Court. What we do want to emphasize, your Honor, is that

in addition to his cooperation at the time of his arrest, that directly led and facilitated the conviction of his co-conspirators in the mortgage, the Court was asking about the strength of the government's case.

The strength of the government's case at that time, what we had was an historical case, a paper case, a financial records case, and we did have a recorded conversation from the defendant. The defendant was not -- had a choice. The defendant had a choice at that time, and he chose to cooperate. Your Honor, may I have one moment?

(Pause)

And what is notable, and Special Agent McKeever, who is here — and she was in charge of that investigation, and that's why I am conferring with her to make sure that my facts are accurately represented to the Court. From the moment that he was arrested in the car, Mr. Tahir started explaining the facts of his involvement in this case. That's very significant because, at that point, the FBI was able to use his information to continue to build its case and eventually successfully lead to the arrest of his co-conspirators.

And we are now in a situation where all of those co-conspirators have now been -- have pled guilty and have been convicted by this Court. It is certainly, without any doubt, the defendant's cooperation directly led to all of those co-conspirators pleading guilty. My colleague, Dan Goldman,

handled that case.

And the reason I'm here before the Court, your Honor, is because Mr. Tahir didn't just stop at that cooperation. He was approached -- Following his cooperation with respect to the mortgage, he was approached by individuals to cash Treasury checks. He did the right thing, your Honor. He didn't become involved in that scheme. He immediately contacted Special Agent McKeever, and as a result of his information, we were able to open an investigation.

But it wasn't just providing information, your Honor. He worked proactively. He went to meetings with these individuals who were trying — who had possession of fraudulent treasury checks, and in our submission we state that it was about 330,000. It was actually closer, your Honor, closer to \$400,000, ultimately, that was recovered by the FBI in stolen, fraudulent Treasury checks, which had been filed without the knowledge of the original taxpayer.

And as a result, Mr. Tahir not only provided us that information, but he also worked proactively with the FBI. He went to meetings. He wore a recording device. He was debriefed by the FBI after these meetings. His involvement and his participation, without a doubt, your Honor, has been substantial. But for — and we can say this. But for his initial tip to the FBI, the FBI would have never known about this conspiracy. And with his assistance, with his proactive

assistance, the FBI was able to ultimately charge -- we were able to charge a total of four individuals. All of those individuals, your Honor, have pled guilty. Three of them have been sentenced. One, the remaining defendant, will be sentenced next week.

Notably, your Honor, his information directly led to that case, which I prosecuted and I was involved in, and I am very familiar with all the facts of that case and the work that Mr. Tahir did with the FBI. But we would also note that it was Mr. Tahir's information that has now, indirectly, led to several spinoff investigations, which are ongoing, and we will just represent to the Court that these are significant investigations, and it all originated from Mr. Tahir.

As such, we certainly submit to the Court that his cooperation has been substantial, not just with the original charges, where he immediately cooperated with the federal government without even knowing all of the evidence that the government had. He enabled the FBI to make that case because, as I previously indicated, the case was mainly financial.

We're talking about mortgage fraud. It's the financing -- the financial evidence that the FBI was pursuing.

Mr. Tahir did enable us to proceed and unravel the entire scheme, but in addition, his proactive cooperation with respect to the Treasury fraud scheme was significant, your Honor. And it is because of that that we ask that the Court

consider a departure from the guidelines, pursuant to 5(k).

THE COURT: Mr. Dratel?

MR. DRATEL: Yes, your Honor. With respect to the specific question about the genesis of the cooperation, at that time and I was involved from the beginning so I can speak to it, is that — and without getting into privileged conversations, but I can say that it wasn't my idea in the sense that I had not seen discovery. I had not had a chance to evaluate the strength of the government's case. It was Mr. Tahir who was the engine of that cooperation.

In addition, in the context of discovering documents at the beginning of that process, it was Mr. Tahir who actually brought documents to the proffer sessions with the government in the cooperation sessions, ultimately, after we had the agreement, but even in those initial conferences, to go over with the government those transactions and identify those that were subject to prosecution, also those who were involved in them and what the relative roles were of various people who ultimately were charged or not charged, but that's, obviously, the government's discretion. So he was very much the engine of that, and it certainly wasn't myself in that regard because, like I said, I didn't have an educated opinion of what the strength of the government's case would be. So in that context, it was a self-generated cooperation in that regard.

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know if there's anything else in that regard that the Court wishes to hear at this time.

THE COURT: No, no. Thank you. And this is your opportunity, Mr. Dratel, to tell me anything you would like in connection with this sentence.

MS. FORNOS: Thank you, your Honor. And I know the Court has read the materials carefully; so I'm not going to belabor them or repeat them. I just sort of wanted to start with the sort of the functional standard, which is sufficient but not greater than necessary. And in this context, I would submit that sufficient but not greater than necessary would be a non-jail term, either time served or probation or whatever that would be. I think that conforms with probation's recommendation as well, and there are thee aspects of this that I would point out in terms of projecting in the future, which I would guess, not having been a judge but having done enough sentences that I think it is a significant part of the equation for fashioning a sentence, which is what's going to happen in the future, what will this defendant's life be like not only for himself but also for society. That's what I'm trying to focus on and give the Court a comfort level that is necessary and sufficient for the purposes of that sentence.

One, is the cooperation itself in the sentence, that it demonstrates remorse. It demonstrates the wrongfulness of his own conduct, and his willingness to right it as best he

could. He can't go back and undo it, but he undid it in the sense of helping the government to complete its investigation of this conduct.

The second is -- the second level of cooperation in the sense that when the Court asks itself deterrent effect or what's the necessary deterrent effect, here's someone who spontaneously, based on his own moral and other calculous said, no, I'm rejecting this opportunity to commit further crimes.

I'm going to go and tell the government about this and then proactively work in it in a way that, obviously, subjected him to a certain amount of jeopardy.

And fortunately, nothing came of that; so that's good, but it, obviously, generated another prosecution that was important to the government. He, obviously, has not committed any offenses outside of that, even in the -- and we have a period of time that's rather significant. We have a three-and-a-half year period now, I think, since the arrest, or nearly three years -- I'm sorry, about three-and-a-half years since the arrest, I think, that we have for the Court to sort of get a sense of who he's going to be because he has been that person now for three-and-a-half years and, obviously, one is lack of committing any crimes; the second is the rejecting the opportunity to commit an offense.

And I think the third is also that his commitment to leading the life he's leading now is manifested also in the

significant and unusual, in my experience, commitment he has made to gainful employment, which is leaving his family for a considerable period of time, going to another location with which he was unfamiliar, but doing that so he could get gainful employment that was good for him, good for his family, good for his future. And all of those factors evidence what the future will be like for him.

In addition, there is a significant financial penalty that is a lifetime penalty, to a certain extent, for Mr. Tahir and that he's going to have to live with and fulfill, and that's, again, another deterrent because the last thing he wants is to add to that. I mean, he's — he has been cognizant of the criminal justice system, what it can do to a person's life and future, and has done what he can to try to ameliorate that for himself and his family. And going forward, all those factors, it provides sufficient punishment.

And also in the other aspects that we put in our letter, which is the ostracism, these difficulties, sorting down more kernelized, in terms of his world, his family, those close to him, and the ongoing financial commitment that he has and the obligation that he'll have to the government for a significant period of time, if not for his whole life. If it's less than his whole life, good for the government and good for him, but I suspect that won't be the case.

I don't know if there's anything else that the Court

wishes to hear from me because it's all in the papers, and I think that just all of these factors justify amply a sentence of either time served or probation, and that Mr. Tahir has done what he can to demonstrate that he does not require a jail sentence to fulfill the objectives of sentencing.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Dratel. Mr. Tahir, is there something you would like to say to me on your behalf in connection with sentence?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Good morning, your Honor. First of all, I'm very sorry. I'm sorry from my heart what I did. I should not do this, and that's all I can say.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Tahir, please stand. Let me begin by saying that you do deserve a jail term, but you know that. What you did was terribly wrong. It was a fraud. It was a corruption of individuals, the straw buyers. It was stealing money that didn't belong to you or those you were working with. It was a wrongful scheme. Even the Treasury check scheme has a certain aspect that you would have been known in your community as someone who was willing to break the law. They came to you.

But that said, you have demonstrated an acknowledgment of the serious nature of what you did. I'm impressed that your immediate response, when confronted by the FBI, was to cooperate; that even before your lawyer could carefully evaluate the strength of the government's case against you, you continued your commitment to cooperation; that when you were

presented with another opportunity to engage in an illegal scheme, you chose instead to inform the government.

I'm impressed by the fact that you've already paid a price here beyond, of course, the burden of an ongoing prosecution and the disruption that that presents in anyone's life and the anxiety it produces for anyone. You've suffered within your community, which makes it more difficult for you to, of course, engage in criminal activity again if you were tempted to do so.

So what I'm going to do here is place you on probation. What that means is that during the period of probation, if you violate the law in any way, you will come back before me for sentence, and at that time, I would be free and able to impose any sentence that I could have imposed today. Do you understand what I'm saying?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: So I'm going to give you a sentence of probation for five years. That's a long time. I think we should know in that period of time whether you've truly changed your life around and made a commitment not to engage in further criminal activity.

I want also to see a substantial repayment of the restitution obligation here. I want you to remain gainfully employed and pay a percentage of your income every month towards your restitution obligation. That's part of your

sentence, and it's important to me that you feel in that way the impact of your choices in the past. You understand what I'm saying?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: So I impose a sentence of five years' probation with the following special conditions. First, I adopt the special condition previously read on the record, to which counsel had consented. You shall also report to the probation office in this district within 72 hours. You shall not commit another federal, state or local crime. You shall not illegally possess a controlled substance. You shall submit to the regular drug testing program.

You are prohibited from possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon. You shall cooperate in the collection of DNA. You must pay restitution. You must comply with the standard conditions of probation. You must submit to a reasonable search by the probation department. You must seek and maintain full-time employment. You are to provide the probation department access to any and all requested financial information. You may not incur any new credit card charge or open any new credit line without approval of the probation department.

You must notify the U.S. Attorney's Office for this district within 30 days of any change of mailing or residence address that occurs while any portion of restitution remains

unpaid. You shall be supervised by the district of your residence. You shall pay a special assessment of \$200.

I decline to impose a fine because of the burden of restitution and forfeiture imposed upon you. I've already read the restitution amount into the record, but I'll read it again, \$723,056.21. The victims are identified in the PSR and I adopt them. You must pay restitution at the rate of 10 percent of your gross monthly income.

Counsel, is there any legal reason why I cannot impose the sentence I've described as stated?

MS. FORNOS: No, your Honor.

MR. DRATEL: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: I order the sentence I've described on the record to be imposed as stated. You may be seated, Mr. Tahir. I believe there are open counts?

MS. FORNOS: Your Honor, I don't believe there are any open counts. He pled to an information originally, and he was originally charged by complaint.

MR. DRATEL: Yes, your Honor, I believe that's the case. I'm almost positive, having just gone over last night some of the -- yes, the plea minutes and all that.

THE COURT: Thank you. Well, Miss Rojas will check.

Just if there just happens to be an underlying indictment, the government would move to dismiss those counts against this defendant?

1 MS. FORNOS: Yes, your Honor, absolutely. THE COURT: Thank you. And the restitution 2 3 obligation, I should say, is imposed jointly and severally with 4 respect to coconspirators to whom it may apply? 5 MS. FORNOS: Yes, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Thank you. And is the government going to 7 get me a restitution order? 8 MS. FORNOS: We can certainly provide that, your 9 Honor. 10 THE COURT: Thank you. 11 MS. FORNOS: And, your Honor, the forfeiture should 12 also be joint and sever -- the forfeiture amount should also be 13 joint and several with his co-defendants in this case. To the 14 extent that hadn't been made clear, we do want the record to 15 reflect that it is joint and several with the co-defendants. MR. DRATEL: Yes, it should be, your Honor. 16 17 THE COURT: Well, in the proposed order which was 18 given to me and which I executed at the beginning of this 19 proceeding, it doesn't state that it's imposed jointly and 20 several. 21 MS. FORNOS: Your Honor, if I may, I'd like to orally 22 amend that order of forfeiture on the record to state that it

should be joint and several with the other defendants in this matter.

> THE COURT: Thank you.

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MR. DRATEL: No objection, your Honor. 1 2 THE COURT: Granted. And I have so amended the order. 3 I need to advise the defendant of his right to appeal. I know of no ground for an appeal. You've largely given up your right 4 5 to appeal from the entry of the plea and, of course, the sentence that I've just imposed is a non-incarceratory 6 7 sentence, but nonetheless, I'm required by law to advise you of the following. 8 9 If you're unable to pay the cost of an appeal, you may 10 apply for leave to appeal in forma pauperis. Any appeal of 11 sentence must be filed within 14 days of the judgment of 12 conviction. 13 Miss Fornos, is there anything else we need to do? 14 MS. FORNOS: No, your Honor, not from the government's 15 perspective. 16 THE COURT: Mr. Dratel? 17 MR. DRATEL: No, your Honor. Thank you. 18 THE COURT: Thank you. (Adjourned) 19 20 21 22 23 24 25